The Wilmington Post

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WILMINGTON POST

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All communications on business must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

TWO MORE LIES NAILED TO THE CROSS BY A SINGLE SHOT.

We never had the slightest suspicion that Postmaster-General Gresham had used language disrespectful of Southern Republicans, but we felt it our duty to the present administration to get the very best authority for giving it the lie. And as to the lie started by Democratic editors against Hon. George C. Gorham, it was so perfectly monstrous that we at once denounced it in its proper terms, The following correspondence will explain itself:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 17, 1883.

Hon. George C. Gorham:

MY DEAR SIR:—I clip the following from a Democratic paper of this State:

"Postmaster General Gresham has *expressed* an opinion concerning Southern Republicans. He was in conversation with Col. Brown, a prominent Georgia Republican, when the latter was astonished by the Postmaster-General remarking that the *'Southern Republicans are the d——est set of scoundrels who have come in my way since my arrival into my present position.'* From the foregoing it would not be inferred that he is passionately fond of his Southern political allies."

Can it be possible that a member of President Arthur's official family has seen proper to insult Southern Republicans by using the language credited to him above?

Very respectfully yours,
W. P. CANADAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1883.

MY DEAR CANADAY: I was in New York when your letter reached Washington, and did not return until the 21st. I had before that been away all but one week of the preceding two months, and really I was so much behind with correspondence that I did not know where to begin to dig out. I made bold to make a few of my most *indulgent and* considerate friends wait, *yourself* among the number. I should be sorry indeed to think my delay had been construed into any lack of friendship or regard.

I saw Postmaster General Gresham in regard to the matter of which you wrote, and he denies most positively the use of the expression you quote, *or its equivalent*. He says that in a conversation with the Georgian alluded to, the latter was very aggressive and claimed to be the attorney for all Georgia Republicans, and not being recognized as such, he became offended and asked if the Postmaster-General did not consider the Southern Republicans a set of scoundrels. He repeated his question, and was told by the Postmaster-General that he thought *some of them were*. He utterly disclaims having made any remarks reflecting upon Southern Republicans in general.

And now as to the language attributed to me in some newspaper, in regard to the South and its people, I assure you that I have not thought, much less spoken, in any different manner from that of my address at Wilmington on the 30th of May. If any remarks of a different character have been attributed to me, it is the misrepresentation of an enemy. I thank you for your prompt contradiction of it. What I say of the conduct of the bourbon organization is, that it has no other use for the national government than the South had during the war, except to have that government supply mail facilities. This I say because of such utterances as are quoted in the *National Republican* of yesterday, from the Natchez (Miss.) *Democrat*. Read it and republish it. This letter is not private.

I am, faithfully, your friend,
GEO. C. GORHAM,

W. P. CANADAY, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.

We clip the following from the *National Republican* of September 1st, 1883:

A BOURBON PEACE OFFERING.

We invite the readers attention to the editorial article in another column of this page taken from the Natchez (Miss.) *Democrat* of the twenty-second instant, and which we have headed "A New Mississippi Plan." The paper was handed us by Hon. John R. Lynch, of Natchez, Miss., the well known colored Republican ex-member of congress from that district, and from it we made the clipping. This statement is made to show the reader that the article is not a fabrication imposed upon us by another paper, but that it is an earnest and sober statement by a leading Democrat editor. It is proper to state that it was not furnished by Mr. Lynch as the basis for opposition to the so called fusion which it advocates and defenders, but that on the contrary it was by him offered in evidence to show us that some Mississippi Democrats were not as bad as others. This arrangement is a proposed combination between the Democratic and the Republican organizations. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* having assailed it through a misunderstanding of its scope, the Natchez editor comes to its defense. After explaining that the New Orleans editor had mistaken a fusion of the two parties for county offices, for a political fusion of state organizations, and that only a fusion of "the better element of both has been sought," he proves the claim of his Democratic fusion friends to be conceidered "the better element" by the following blood-curdling statement.

"To save themselves from being at the mercy of the corrupt or incompetent men who court and too often control the ignorant masses, *one of three courses was found to be necessary* for the intelligent and tax paying portion of the community to pursue. These were to keep the ignorant men from the polls or *bulldoze them*; to so manipulate the ballot box as to prevent the Republicans from electing their men; or, in other words, to *stuff or rob the ballot box*, or to compromise with the most sensible and conservative portion of the Republicans, on condition that they select men of sufficient character to enable them to make a bond."

This representative of the milder class of Mississippi Democrats—this type of the better element with which Mr. Lynch assures us he has decided to co-operate—declares that only one of these three things—viz: violence, fraud, or compromise—is to be thought of for a moment. He does not leave us to doubt his meaning, but in his anxiety to convince his New Orleans brother Democrat, he declares with shocking directness:

"Bulldozing, including MURDER and violence of all kinds or *ballot box stuffing*, which embraces crimes of even a meaner class than bulldozing, *were put in the scale* with an honest *compromise*, &c., &c."

In neither side of the scale was there any suggestions of a free ballot and a fair count. The officers must be agreed on before election day, and the voting *for* them the only voting which can be respected by these better elements. Votes *against* the ticket cut and dried to meet Democratic approval are not to enter into the calculation. The candidates are to be satisfactory to the men who offer submission to their own will as the only alternative to murder and ballot box stuffing. The standard of "good local government" erected by those defiers of law is to be accepted meekly by their opponents, as the price of their lives or their right to be counted as voters. Says this uncommonly frank and outspoken Democrat: "In a choice between these three courses" (viz, murder, robbery, or compromise,) "we can hardly imagine how a community of *right-thinking* men could hesitate!" Certainly the obduracy and perverseness that would make such terms seem oppressive to the Democratic side would be somewhat discouraging to citizens of the better element, weary of bloodshed and crime, and seeking the repose which the virtuous alone can know. He says that in his county "the people" jumped at the decision in favor of the fusion. The peaceable fruits of this righteous action are thus happily presented by him.

AFTER SCALPS.

Emboldened by successful blusterings over a declared non-combatant, the editor of the *News and Observer* seems disposed to visit his insatiable prowess upon the editor of the POST. At least such an inference is fairly deducible from the personalities in which "Editor Ashe" has recently indulged with reference to our Mr. Canaday.—Now, we beg to inform this doughty gentleman in time that there are editors and editors in North Carolina, and that in presuming upon the pacific character of the profession as a body, he may wake up some fine morning and find himself awkwardly mistaken. The conduct and career of the POST, as well as the public and official acts of its editor, are open for general criticism, however severe, but in entering the editorial career one does not wear his private character upon his sleeve "for daws to peck at." Collector Canaday, like Capt. Ashe, has often been a candidate before the people, and, like him, has often been defeated. But Collector Canaday's have always been made by the *unanimous* vote of his party, and in a district claimed by the Democrats by twenty-four hundred majority, he has run from five to fifteen hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He was elected Mayor of Wilmington by the combined votes of Republicans and Democrats, and continued in office by the unanimous vote of a Democratic Legislature. Has the office-seeking of Editor Ashe met with a return equally gratifying? What brazen effrontery it is for one who is living to-day on the public pap to reflect on the office-seeking propensities of others! The great difference between "Editor Ashe" and ourself is this: that while *we* have drawn pay for its equivalent in services from an opulent and powerful government, he has rioted in pampered ease at the expense of an overburthened and impoverished people and a plundered and bankrupt State. Our pay has come from a government that pays all its debts; his from one that has to repudiate its bonded obligations to meet the demands of its cormorant home officials. As to our prediction as to the success of the Liberal-Republican coalition in 1884, the future must determine that. As to the charge that our Mr. Canaday wishes to disburse the campaign funds of his party, he hopes he is not laconic at the expense of courtesy—of the Democratic sort, at least—when he says that is a lie. And if it is charged that such privilege of disbursement is sought, or would be sought by him for dishonest ends, then he must plead the infirmity of human nature for his rudeness in answering that such a statement is a deliberate, malicious and infamous falsehood.

CARD No. 2.

We really thought that we had done with Gov. Holden, at least for this issue, and if he keeps on writing cards at the present rate, we shall have to abandon him in despair, or devote to him our entire paper, of which alternatives we doubt not that our readers would prefer the former. We promise them that they shall not be troubled with him after this number, but as we have "got our hand in" now, it is probably best to dispose of both his unique contributions to the *News and Observer* at one "sitting." We must apprise our readers that the "mighty instrument of little men" has aided "the mental throes" of his ex-excellency in the birth of another production as remarkable as his first astonishing explanation. After inviting the scrutiny of the public, by publishing the fact of his base and ungrateful defection, he now seems to think it hard that he has received the criticism which he challenged. He asserts the novel and surprising fact that a man has a right in this country to join the Democratic party, and edit a paper for it. This is true, though practically speaking, one might well doubt the right to join the opposing party. So one has a right to lie—if he keep clear of slander and perjury—and be a hypocrit and a traitor to his best friends; that is to say the laws will not molest him for such. But there are clear legal "rights" which no good man cares to exercise, as the "right" to change one's party as often as a man does his shoes or his hat. That they exist in full force in North Carolina, Mr. Holden has practically demonstrated. He is kind enough to tell us, at least, that he is not yet a Democrat, nor does he design to edit a Democratic paper, though he opines that he could "do it up brown" if he were minded to take hold. The last we do not doubt. Nothing could be more congenial to his nature than the charge of a bourbon sheet of the day. He continuously says that he is not a Democrat, but it is merely the matter of a moment with such a "lightning changer" to become one. We think this is said somewhat modestly and tentatively from an apprehension that the haughty bourbons will not have him. No danger there, Governor. Remember Greeley and Ben Butler. Already some of the boy editors (though a little mystified, like Hart, that it should have taken you so long to detect the vices of your late associates) are beginning to "talk up" for you, and while the greyer heads regard this as a little rash and premature, "what the old folks talk the young ones learn." Why, Governor, if you had been sharp enough to have turned Democrat when you turned Baptist, you might have been in Ransom's place. But we'll not vex you by inspiring vain regrets.

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these, 'it might have ben.'"

A poet yourself, though, perhaps you don't look on it as "toting fair" to express the "divine despair" which you feel in the language of one of those northern fellows, who are gobbling up everything *mille pardons*. The Governor was a Democrat forty years ago, he tells us, when it was a great and glorious thing to be one. Yes, and true to an instinct of his nature, he fled shuddering from such high companionship. There was too much greatness and glory for so modest a man, and he went where he thought the articles were scarcer. He does not think it indecorous to tell us that he and Davy Reid made the State Democratic. Reid helped you to give life to that old party, Governor, but you had dissolved copartnership before your connection with it inflicted that *vulnus insanicabile* from which it will never recover. Well, your ex-Excellency, we have said enough. "An old man, broken with the storms of State," you lift your withered hands before us and plead your many years. That appea we cannot resist, though we wish that your age were less. "The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." What is the way in which your conscience would now guide your steps, no mortal will ever know. That in the past you have sounded all the depths and shoals of honor, it needed not your untimely boasting to assure us. What treasure you have gathered for yourself is sad to tell, but sadder still is the truth that all you can leave to the young who will come after you is the mournful moral which the blight of unhallowed ambition conveys. For our part, we leave you now to the future and your God, and alas! we fear, to the lacerations of those thorns which in your heart lodge, to prick and sting you! When we reflect upon the querulousness, the boastful garrulity and the sententious platitudes which mark your second card, charity suggests the melancholy hope that a restless and incompetent second childhood is the source of that conduct which *looks* so dishonoring to you. In mercy we would offer this bitter balsam to the hearts of the few that are left to love you, while they deplore your degeneracy.

City Items.

Rev. Haywood Miller preached at the county jail on Sunday.

Mr. J. A. Springer sent out the first postal note from the Wilmington postoffice.

The Southern Telegraph Company expect to finish their line to Wilmington soon.

The foreign exports from this port during the month of August footed up in valuation $110,334.

Mr. J. A. Springer sent out the first postal note from the Wilmington office.

The habit of throwing grape hulls on the sidewalks of the city is very reprehensible and should be put a stop to at once before mischief results.

A total of only 29 vessels arrived here during the month of August, of 23 were Americans. The total tonnage was 10,425, of which 7,869 were Americans.

Rev. T. Page Ricaud delivered a lecture last night, at the Fifth Street Methodist church, at the request of the Independent Order of Rechabites, on the subject of temperance.

"Dr." H. E. Scott left Friday for Dakota, expecting to return home about the 1st of December. He says he will never, no never, desert old North Carolina.

The house of Lucinda Jones, colored, on Middle sound, was destroyed by fire a few nights since, and one of her children perished in the flames. All her furniture and clothing was also burned.

The notorious colored desperado, Joe Goodman, who recently made his escape from Smithville jail, and who has so long been setting the law at defiance, was recaptured a few days ago and is now once more in his old quarters.

Messrs. Pearson & Brown.

We are pleased to be able to announce that Messrs. Pearson & Brown, the popular Front street barbers, have secured a continuance of their lease on the present stand now occupied by them, next door north of the splendid dry goods store of R. M. McIntire. If you want a good shave call at Pearson & Brown.

Wilmington and Baltimore.

The new Baltimore and Wilmington Steamship line, of which there has been so much talk, goes into effect tomorrow, on which day the steamship Raleigh will sail on her first trip from Baltimore to this port, returning on Thursday next, the 13th inst. Capt. Littlefield commands the steamer and Capt. A. D. Cazaux is to officiate as agent here. We hope the inducements will be sufficient to warrant the putting on of an additional steamer soon.

Robbery and Attempted Murder

A desperate attempt was made on Thursday of last week to murder Mr. J. A. Swinson, living at Swinson's Cut, on the W., C. & A. Railroad, some seventeen or eighteen miles above Wilmington. He had been digging a well and was stooping over the mouth of it, when a colored man with whom he had just been conversing, but who was a stranger to him, gave him a sudden shove and sent him headlong to the bottom of the well, which was deep enough to receive the curb and had about two feet of water in it. Mr. S. feigned death, and in the meantime heard the man ransacking the house and postoffice, Mr. Swinson being postmaster at that place. He finally came back, and, to complete his work, as he thought, tumbled a railroad cross-tie and a piece of board into the well, but without doing Mr. Swinson serious injury. He then went off and Mr. Swinson succeeded, after much difficulty, in getting out of the well, when he found that the thief had carried off a double-barrel gun, a lot of wearing apparel, a pair of gold sleeve buttons and $1.35 in copper cents, which he got from the postoffice.

We hope no effort will be spared to arrest the author of this most outrageous and deliberate attempt at murder, to say nothing of the robbery.

LOCAL SHORTS.

The excursion season is about ended.

The improvements to Mr. M. M. Katz's store are about completed.

A raft of superior timber sold in the market on Friday last at $15 per thousand.

Mr. Bremer is building a store on the southeast corner of Front and Ann streets.

C. E. Jevins was fined $20 before the Mayor's Court on Saturday for disorderly conduct.

The steamer Minnehaha has received the necessary repairs to her machinery and is running again.

Mr. J. F. Garrell has returned from the west. He reports Capt. R. S. Radcliffe rapidly improving.

A concert and ball, complimentary to the Cornet Concert Club, are talked of, to come off some time this month.

Glad to see the pigeon nuisance in the City Hall porch is being abated. It has always been a source of annoyance.

Messrs. Cronly & Morris, auctioneers, have moved to the building southeast corner of Princess and North Water streets.

Rev. F. W. E. Peschau, of St. Paul's Lutheran church, has returned from a protracted visit to Tennessee and West Virginia.

At a protracted meeting in Duplin county, recently conducted by Rev. J. P. King, of this city, there were fifty accessions.

The Schr. John S. Detwiler, Capt. Matthews, arrived last week with a new cargo of rails for the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad.

Rev. J. M. Rose, of Goldsboro, preached several excellent sermons at the Second Presbyterian church during the past week.

Zera Semon, the magician, is booked for the Opera House on the 1st of October. Lillian Spencer, in the "Creole," will soon follow.

A great many cattle, hogs and goats are still to be seen running at large on the streets. Cows with bells on them a particular nuisance.

The matrimonial market is dull. There was only one license issued by the strong man of the Register's office last week. How is that?

There were no interments in Oakdale, Bellevue or St. Thomas' Catholic Cemetery during last week. In Pine Forest (colored) Cemetery there were seven interments.

A branch New York millinery and fancy goods store, to be called "Taylor's Bazaar," will be opened in the Hahn building, Market street, on or about the 15th inst.

The first new bale of cotton from Robeson county came from Elias Oxendine, colored, and was received by Messrs. Woody & Currie, of this city. It was classed strict low middling.

It turns out now that the largest cargo of spirits turpentine ever taken out of this port on a sailing vessel was 3,515 casks, on the Schr. E. S. Powell. The largest on a steamer was 4,100 on the Gulf Stream.

Two large palmetto trees, procured from an island below this city, were brought up on the steamer Minnehaha a few days since and shipped by express to the Boston Exposition.

Messrs. W. I. Gore & Son and M. J. Corbett are making extensive improvements to the building on South Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Cronly & Morris, but which was lately purchased by the first-named firm.

The colored young men of this city have organized a pleasure club, to be known as "Skylock No. 2" with the following officers: A. Kellog, President James Weston, Vice President, Robt Lane, Secretary; W. S. Freeman, Treasurer, and Frank Hooper, Chairman.

A blind colored beggar, hailing from Mississippi, who spent his money for whiskey, was sent out of the city a few days ago, together with his wife, the authorities furnishing them transportation as far as Florence on their homeward journey. The man said that his name was Bill Johnson.

A span of beautiful greys for the Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1, arrived here from West Virginia on Friday night last. One is to be named after the Chief of the Fire Department and the other A. W. Woody, after the foreman of the Atlantic Engine Company of Newberne.

The mate of the British Barque Geo. Davis, which arrived recently at Smithville, but was ordered to Savannah, fell from a yard arm of that vessel one day last week and was crushed to death upon the deck of the vessel. He fell a distance of about fifty feet. His name was Charlie, and he was but a mere boy.

A new locomotive engine, just turned out from the shops of the Carolina Central Railroad, at Laurinburg, arrived here Tuesday on a trial trip. She is a very heavy engine and is said to be one of the best ever seen on a southern road.

The new three cent postal note system went into effect last Monday, by which parties can send any sum under five dollars to any person in the United States for the fee meationed, without having to pay ten cents for a money order.

The Stedman Fire Company, recently re-organized, asks the Board of Aldermen to reconsider its action at the last meeting, looking to a final disbandment of the company and give them whatever aid may be necessary to bring the company up to its former efficiency.

Jos. C. Hill.

On the return of Stacy VanAmringe, clerk superior court, from his summer visit, some weeks ago, he appointed Mr. Jos. C. Hill a justice of the peace to fill a vacancy on the board of magistrates which Mr. Benj. R. Moore, the county attorney, decided to exist, owing to the fact that the legislature failed to elect. Mr. Hill has had long experience in the judiciary.

The Cotton Trade.

The receipts of cotton at this port during the cotton year ending August 31st, 1883, foots up 127,498 bales, as against 140,941 bales for the corresponding period last year, showing a decrease of 9,843 bales.

The exports of cotton for the crop year ending August 31st, 1883, footed up 125,747 bales, of which 68,987 bales were domestic and 57,760 bales were foreign, as against 137,708 bales for the same period last year, of which 73,875 bales were domestic and 63,833 bales foreign.

The Temple of Israel, corner of 4th and Market streets, has been greatly improved. Beautiful cornice now adorn all the windows and doors, the whole exterior of the building has been stuccoed, the towers and domes have been remodled so as to present a better appearance, and the former have been painted and gilded to a dazzling brightness, while the wood work in the interior has all been newly varnished. In fact there has been a radical change in the appearance of the entire building and it would now scarcely be known for the same one but for its location.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Czar and Czarina are on a visit to Denmark and are to go to Germany.

Pensacola is still healthy and quarantine restrictions have been removed.

Estimated decrease in the public debt during the month of August $6,000,000.

The Maintoba Railroad Bridge over the Mississippi river was destroyed by fire on Tuesday.

The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor of the United States will begin its session at Cincinnati Sept. 4th.

The town of Tjiringive, in the Dutch East Indies, was destroyed by a tidal wave and ten thousand people perished.

John Simmons, a farmer, living near West Point, Miss., shot and killed a traveling photographer who had pitched his tent near his house.

A cyclone on Sunday August 26th, on the coast of Newfoundland, destroyed a great many fishing vessels, and a great loss of life is reported.

It is estimated that the total number of lives lost by typhoons and tidal waves at the scene of the late volcanic eruptions in the East India Islands, will foot up 30,000.

Charleston's trade during the year ending August 31st, amounted to $75,000,000. She has manufactured and exported 350,000 tons of phosphates, and the value of the annual product of her cotton mills is $6,000,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABOUT SEPTEMBER 15TH & 20TH

A large and attractive Stock of

Dry Goods;

Oil Cloths and Carpets,

Will be ready for the inspection of the public.

In the meantime we will close out ODDS and ENDS at such bargains as will attract.

A few Piece 50 cent Carpets will closed out at 37 1-2 cents per yard.

R. M. McINTIRE.

september 7 —tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

State and County Taxes

THE TAX BOOKS FOR THE YEAR 1883 have been placed in my hands for collection. Prompt payment is requested. The attention of Poll Tax Payers is called to the present law, which makes NON-PAYMENT a MISDEMEANOR, punishable by fine or imprisonment or work on the public highway.

S. H. MANNING,
sept 7-1t Sheriff New Hanover Co.

Taxes.

THE TAX BOOKS FOR 1883 HAVE BEEN placed in my hands for collection. Taxes are now due and tax payers are earnestly requested to make prompt settlements.

JNO. D. TAYLOR,
sept 7-1t Tax Collector.

WE WANT

ONE OR TWO RELIABLE, INDUSTRIOUS MEN IN EVERY TOWN AND COUNTY TO SELL OUR POPULAR BOOKS.

Offer liberal inducements. Applicants will please give age, experience (if any), and reference as to character and habits. A SPLENDID CHANCE for men who are not afraid of work and want to make money. Apply in person or by letter to

B. F. JOHNSON & CO.,
sept 7-3m 1015 Main St., Richmond, Va.

Have You Seen Them?

IF NOT, TAKE A LOOK AT OUR NEW and complete stock of Phætons, Buggies, Carriages, Round and Surry Wagons, Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Satchels, Shawl Straps, &c.

sept 7-tf McDOUGAL & BOWDEN.

Less Than Cost.

WE ARE OFFERING LOTS OF LADIES and Misses

SERGE,

BUTTON BOOTS,

AND BALS.,

at less than Cost to close out. Goods are worth in value from $2,50 to $3,00 and we are selling them at $1,00 and $1.25, and $1,50,

Come and get a pair at once, or the opportunity will be gone.

GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS.
jy 13—tf.

D. A. SMITH,

The Latest And Handsomest Styles,

FURNITURE,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

SALES ROOMS & MANUFACTORY

NO. 43 NORTH FRONT STREET

WILMINGTON, N. C.

aug 3 1m

GET YOUR

MONEY'S WORTH!

DON'T TAKE ANY ONE'S WORD, COME AND ENQUIRE

MY PRICES,

LOWEST IN THE CITY.

SAML. G. HALL,
Job Printer,
121 PRINCESS STREET

august 3-3m

Sugar, Coffee, Flour,

A FULL STOCK ON HAND,

For sale by

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,
Wholesale Grocers,
sept 5 tf S. Ener. Front and Dock Sts.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1883.

VALE.

Though not of the political household of the Rocky Mount *Reporter*, we beg leave to regret, with Mr. Fitzgerald, the retirement from the press of his talented late associate Mr. Geo. P. Hart. While, as this gentleman says, it is at an "early and youthful period" that he retires from his editorial career, yet in the short time that he has been "one of us" he has won golden opinions from all sorts of people, and more than "*prima facie* fulfilled" his salutatory promise to them to "produce such sentiments as would be acceptable in their views," meaning, of course the views of the Democrats. Now, those sentiments have not always been acceptable in our views (as, for instance, the editorial on Gov. Holden, in every line of which we detect his trenchant pen,) but even when we disagree, we find in his utterances a manly and straight forward character which we wish was more common among our order. Still, the principal attraction, we must confess, that we found in the *Reporter* while edited by Mr. Hart was its very remarkable language and forms of expression. Such grace and accuracy cannot come from mere effort unaided by talent, and we, therefore, fear that "long shall we seek his likeness, long in vain" before a worthy successor arises to grasp his pen. The "jealousness of the legal profession," which will not permit our friend to "launch permanently on the sea of journalism," is the meanest exhibition of that spiteful temper which we have ever known, though we may feel uncommonly sore in this instance, by reason of the special loss it inflicts on us. We hope that none of our brothers of the press will be small enough to feel a like jealousness at what we have said of Brother Hart. He is going to get out of their way, and, what is more with us, we cannot resist telling the truth at any hazard. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," and so what is the use in crushing her?

GOV. HOLDEN'S "REASON."

"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean and this pleasant land."

Doubtless the repetition of these old familiar Sunday-school lines must often have brought ineffable joy to the heart of that good and holy man, Gov. W. W. Holden, as he led or assisted the choir of little ones in that particular Baptist church of Raleigh which he has blessed and benefited with his ministrations ever since it first occurred to him what an influence the most extensive religious denomination in the State might exert in removing his political disabilities. But perhaps the import of those sweet and sacred words occurred to him with a renewed and intensified force when he reflected, as he lately must have done, on the intrinsically small event which restored his allegiance to the friends of those by-gone days when the blood of the war was to be wiped up with a handkerchief, and the negroes were to be worked well, fed well and whipped well. Let us attend no more to the famous epigram that if the nose of a certain beautiful woman had been one-fourth of an inch longer or shorter, the fate of Europe for a decade must have been reversed. A seemingly more trivial occurrence is destined to change the future of a continent—for who can overestimate the weight of our ex-postmaster governor's influence, when cast in the scale of Democratic endeavor in the near-approaching presidential conflict? Because a party of white ladies and gentlemen did not choose to eat at the same table on a steamboat with the wife of a colored ex-senator, *therefore* must one who claims to *have been* a consistent Republican abandon his old political associates and seek an alliance with those who, not content to displace him from power, have ever since his impeachment implacably persisted in refusing to remove the stigma of his disgrace and degradation. Yes, he whom the Democrats have made and inexorably *kept* the political and civil *inferior* of the negro, must now lick, hound-like, their smiting hands, *because* some white persons have refused a casual social companionship with a colored woman. The logic of the facts cannot be escaped; it was *the incident*, and not the "tendency," that must have influenced the ex-governor, for the "tendency" could never have been more clearly evinced than by the legislation of Congress which prompted Mrs. Bruce's act. Why, then, has Mr. Holden so long affiliated with the political supporters of the civil rights bill, if the "tendency" so alarms him. A man of the general reading and intelligence of Gov. Holden is bound to know that whenever the matter has come before the courts, the duty of common carriers to the colored race under the legislation of Congress has been held to be fully discharged by providing them with accommodations equal to—not *the same as*—those of white passengers, and if Capt. Southgate, on the trip from Nag's Head, did not protect the white passengers in their legal rights, the fault was in him, and not in the laws of Republican enactment. So, it comes to this, that for the attempt of a colored female passenger to assert a social right which does not exist, and which only prevailed by the folly of the captain and his white passengers, the Republican party is to be held responsible for inaugurating social equality, and a mighty panic is to seize upon the soul of him who stood by and said "amen" when the laws under which this pretension is set up were enacted. But, really, this silly subterfuge is not worth the attention of sensible and honest men, save as the hugest joke of the season. If Mr. Holden had not been kicked out of the post office, and more recently offered the charge of a Democratic paper, his latest of many conversions would never have occurred for the amusement and disgust of all who know him.

But the whole matter is evidently a political lie, from the fact that Mrs Bruce, the wife of ex-Senator Bruce, has not been in North Carolina in five years.

PUCK'S FOUNTAIN.

The Newspaper Man's Castaly.

For a time whereof the memory of man has not even tried to run to the contrary, the poets have had their castaly, a kind of exclusive Saratoga of their own, where the "deep rock" and "congress water" of inspiration have bubbled up perennially for their benefit and delectation. Immemorially have these favorite sons of the muses been the admiration and the envy of grosser and less fortunate mortals, and especially have we, their brothers of the press, to whom they are indebted for so much of their renown, felt ourselves slighted and ill-treated. The beneficiaries of the castalian waters have not been slow to admit their obligations and express a willingness to share liberally with us, but alas, their tickets are non-transferable, and we have no access to the fountain. Now, while we can but accept these explanations, like the excuses of an honest, but tardy debtor, or the "perfectly good" promises of the delinquent "moneyed man," they do not satisfy our present needs. So, we have for some time, like a second Ponce de Leon, been casting about for some accessible spring (of inspiration) in which to renew the youth of our fancy. At length we have found one, easy of access and of seemingly unfailing source. It is the fountain of "PUCK." Once every week its waters are stirred by the descent of Robin Goodfellow, and he who drinks of them in their bright agitation will fill up his brain with livelier images than have ever sparkled up from foaming champaigne or any "particular madeira." All hail, then, to PUCK, the presiding divinity of the newspaper man's castaly. We shall freely imbibe at his clear-flowing well-spring, and sincerely pray, in the words of the old song, that it may

> "flow on in its current forever,
> Or until the last pebble be dry."

Let us see what ideas its last draught has given us. We will draw a fancy picture. Here is an eager group by the side of a stream which we will call "the presidential waters." A decrepid paralytic, with wrinkled brow, bearing the lines which age and suffering trace, like the scriptural waiter in the Beautiful Porch, would fain bathe his limbs therein and be healed. But the waters are stirred only once in four years, and stouter invalids have stepped in before him. Some three years ago a military veteran, apparently sound in body and limb, and having no need of physician or remedy, was selfish enough to enter ahead. The waters did not seem, though, to be suited to his case, and having indicated no desire of returning, this ancient invalid stands hopefully by, trusting that some kindly hands may at last bear him in. Nor is he doomed again to disappointment. A stout coadjutor from Indiana, ever ready to enter behind him, stands prepared to lend a vigorous helping hand. A gallant, generous and sympathetic Kentuckian is also in attendance, to assist him to a cure so naturally believed in by a son of the water, or a *Watterson*. An old time friend and well-wisher from New York, yclept Abram Hewett, is likewise of the group, though his help would seem to be none of the gentlest, lifting up the old sufferer, perhaps after his fashion, by the topmost locks of his scanty hair, as if resolved, at least, to depart with a scalp, though it should be that of ancient benefactor. The lines of cunning have not departed from the face of the crafty old invalid, and even now, he feigns a protest against what he feverishly covets. While longing for the stream "as the hart desireth the water-brooks," he simulates a coy hesitation and timidity, equal to the "sweet, reluctant delay" of some amorous nymph on her bridal night. Ah, Samuel J. Tilden, who does not recognize you? This is of PUCK'S incomparable work. We will give our readers more of it.

THE EX-POSTMASTER AGAIN

While not agreeing *in toto* with what the *Reporter* has to say about Gov. Holden, we cannot withhold our endorsement from some of its utterances, as, for instance, where it says, "We regard Mr. Holden as a man of superior talent, and why he has not discovered the truth before seems to us a mystery." Just so, and a mystery it will continue to appear inexplicable by mortal man so long as honest motives are ascribed him, and the loss of office and hope of editing a Democratic daily are kept out of view. "Mr. Holden will no doubt be an emphatic advocate of 'Democratic principles,'" adds the *Reporter*, "since he has made such an *experienced* confession." Right again. Renegades are always emphatic in denouncing the principles from which they have apostatised, like the profligate Amnon, of whom the Scripture says that "the hatred wherewith he hated his sister Tamar was greater than the love wherewith he had loved her." But not hatred alone will give emphasis to the oracles of our prospective editor. The best means of expelling an old love, even in lusty youth, is to take in a new.

> "*Potsquam nos Amaryllis habit,*
> *Galatea reliquit.*"

What then can measure the rekindled ardor of an *old* man, whose attachment to a young second wife is proverbial. The ex-governor's friends may well hope, though, not to verify the sneer of Hamlet that, in such, desire long outlives performance. As to the "experienced confession," if the gentleman is not capable of making one, then the old saying that practice makes perfect goes for nothing. Heaven knows we have not said so much in anger or chagrin. We are glad to be well rid of Gov. Holden, for he has proven a political Jonah, imperilling ship on which he has embarked.

A BOURBON'S AFFLICTIONS.

"It takes a good deal to kill a Bourbon. A *post mortem* of the body of the late Count DeChambord showed that death was caused by "cancer of the stomach, atroply of the kidneys and fatty degeneration of the heart."—*News & Observer.*

Very true. If every kind of internal disorder would have laid low the Bourbon party it would long since have perished from the earth. How the bourbon stomach could be otherwise than cancerous, the kidneys and all the rest of the vital organs other than wasted away, and the heart as well as the intellect, not suffering from the saddest degeneration, would be the wonder of the age.

HON. C. C. POOL.

We have heard that the friends of Hon. C. C. Pool will press him for Congress in the first district. Mr. Pool is very strong, and should he be nominated he unquestionably will be elected, as any other good nomination by the Republican Convention will be.

By request of Mr. W. S. Roulhac, Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, and for the benefit of any of our readers who may desire to make application to be examined, we publish the following:

The Civil Service Act, approved January 16, 1883, requires appointments, in the departments at Washington, which are within its provisions, to be apportioned among the states and territories upon the basis of population. The Civil Service Commission will hold the examinations from time to time at such places as to facilitate the appointment. With this view, it proposes to hold a series of competitive examinations, the first of them early in October, at places most convenient for applicants in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi; most of the examinations thus far having been held in states further north. Applicants from other states who may prefer to attend these examinations, rather than wait for those which will be held in the state where they reside, may be allowed to do so.

From among those who shall be graded highest, on the basis of these examinations, selections will be made to fill vacancies up to the number properly appointable from those states respectively under civil service law and rules. The service to be thus apportioned is designated "The Departmental Service;" and there will be two grades of examinations for entering it.

Success in the lower grades of examinations warrants an appointment at a salary of $900 a year, with no promise of promotion; success in the higher, an appointment at a salary, generally, at $1,200 a year (or in a limited part of the service at $1,000,) and promotion to the higher grades and salaries according to the practice governing the departments.

The lower examinations will extend but little beyond penmanship, copying, orthography, and the fundamental rules of arithmetic; but the higher will, besides those subjects, include interest, discount, the elements of book-keeping and accounts, the elements of the English language, letter writing, the proper construction of sentences, together with the elements of the geography, history and government of the United States. Every person wishing to take part in either of these grades of examination must make his or her application upon a blank application paper, a copy of which for such purpose (together with a copy of the civil service law, rules and regulations) will be sent to those who shall request them in good faith by letter addressed to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. The application paper contains directions for its use.

Applicants, or so many of them as can conveniently be examined at the same time, will, (in order of the reception of their application papers by the Commission,) be seasonably notified of the time and place of the examination they are to attend.

"Special Dispensation."

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb 4, '81.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—I regard your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure as a sort of special dispensation of Providence to those "hopelessly" ill of kidney and liver disease.

REV. DR. BERNHEIM.

The first duty of a sailor is to learn all the ropes. It is just about the same with a man who wants to get a drink in temperance Vermont.

ELBRIDGE GERRY LAPHAM,

SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Elbridge Gerry Lapham was born in Farmington, Ontario county, on the 18th of October, 1814. His parents were far from wealthy, but their humble circumstances seemed to exercise no depressing influence upon their son, who even as a lad gave tokens of native cheerfulness, energy and ability, and who soon evinced that thirst for knowledge and love of independence which lie at the bottom of all successful characters. To meet the exigencies of the untoward circumstances by which he was surrounded, young Lapham struggled early and late to obtain an education and yet contribute to the support of himself and his family. To this end he attended school and studied closely during the winter months, and worked as a farm hand throughout those of summer. In course of time he entered the Canandaigua Academy, where his proficiency was most marked, and where he was a classmate of Stephen A. Douglas. After having studied civil engineering and law, he was admitted to the bar in 1844, and commenced the practice of his profession in Canandaigua. In 1867 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention, in which body he may be said to have made his entrance into public life. Here he displayed such acknowledged ability that his constituency, which was composed of the counties of Livingston, Ontario and Yates, elected him in 1874 to the forty-fourth Congress, and has from that date to the present continued in the national legislature. As a civil engineer he had been employed on the Michigan Southern Railroad line; but perceiving in the law a wider scope for his abilities and ambition, he soon adopted it as his sole profession, and, as may be perceived, with the happiest results.

Mr. Lapham was elected to the U. S Senate in 1881, to succeed Hon. Roscoe Conkling, who resigned, and his time will expire March 4th, 1885. His great experience in public affairs, his influence with the Senators, and with his record for honesty and fair dealing on all questions that come before Congress, has made him an exceedingly useful representative of the State of New York.

WARNER MILLER,

SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

There is not in the world a single country other than ours where there are so many educated and experienced men competent to meet any political emergency, or to fill any post pertaining to our general government or local legislatures. And in nothing is this more strongly exemplified than in the fact, that in some of our great conventions and caucuses the names of leading personages, with undoubted claims to public consideration, are frequently set aside for new ones, or for those of individuals of less prominence, though the undercurrent of whose ability may have made itself felt in more that one department of our economy. Our whole population is rife, so to speak, with such characters; and hence the readiness and security with which such changes are made, and hence also the establishment of the fact, that, in this country at least, no man is regarded as possessed exclusively of those abilities which are necessary to the adequate discharge of even the most important and exalted duties that can be imposed upon him by the people.

In England the masses are shut out from the Upper House of the Legislature, and, in effect, from the Lower House also. Birth, on the one hand, and great landed interest on the other, are the two millstones between which the great bulk of the people are ground to powder. These reprehensible elements of political advancement are, however, unknown to this great Republic, for here the lists are open to all citizens; being restricted to native Americans in one relation only—that of the Presidency.

Warner Miller was born in Oswego County, N. Y., August 12, 1838. He was educated at Union College where he was held in high estimation and graduated with honors in 1860. Soon after this latter period he was employed as a teacher in the Fort Edward Cohegiate Institute, where he distinguished himself in a marked degree, and remained until the breaking out of the civil war, when he enlisted as a private in the Fifth New York Cavalry, serving subsequently in the Shenandoah valley. His career as a soldier also may be gathered from the fact, that he was steadily promoted through the intermediate ranks until he became a lieutenant, when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Winchester. In 1872, he was a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia; and in 1874, and also in 1876, he was elected to the New York Legislature. He was subsequently the Republican representative to the Forty-sixth Congress from the Twenty-second district, comprising Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis counties, and was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, and was elected to the United States senate to succeed Thos. C. Platt who resigned in 1881. Senator Miller's term will expire March 4th, 1887. He is an honorable and fit representative of the great state of New York.

PENDER CO., Aug. 26, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—How little do we know of the future! Yesterday, hot, dry, parched and arid almost as a desert, with thousands of misgivings and doubts expressed as to the crops so materially injured—now the earth saturated with the drenching flood, and it still a pouring, gives life to vegetation, revives the hopes to a great extent, and demonstrates his littleness so clearly as to make him feel ashamed that he should have ever complained of that overruling Providence, who doeth all things well and in time.

We passed through quite a farming region from Cape Fear to Black River, saw some good corn, cotton and other crops on the way, but think the crop of D. J. Corbett was superior to any we saw; indeed the marks of thrift and comfort are plainly seen on all of his possessions, houses as well as his farm, and judging from the appearance of his surroundings, he must be on the road to fortune. Captain Jacob Zibblin, whose hospitality we shared and enjoyed, has also a fine farm and is doing admirably well—though he has caught the disease of complaint, and was expressing his doubts as to the crops.

They have all had rain enough, we think, for the present. We with the rain had come on sooner, for we walked twelve miles through the driest and sadiest (except Nigger Head) road in the state. More after awhile.

Respectfully, SAM.

EDITOR OF THE POST:—A work shop for prisoners. So suggests the Newberne *Journal*; how strange the suggestion. Men and women charged with crime are not confined in jail as a means of punishment, but the more certainly to insure their presence on the day of trial. If worked, the result of their labor should be paid over to their respective families, who are deprived of their assistance by the imprisonment, if no wife, nor children, then to their next nearest kin, and if no kindred and the prosecution fail, then the result should be handed over to the defendant. But a more important consideration liked to have been forgotten by us at this day and time, thousands who are charged with crime are really poor and unable to defend themselves properly, and by this means could employ counsel and have the satisfaction of knowing they were defended.

Respectfully, VINDEX.

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed; We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.
april 8 tf

Bungs, Nails, &c

25 Bbls BUNGS,
250 Kegs NAILS,
500 Bundles HOOP IRON,
25 Bbls GLUE.
For sale by
mh18 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

NOTICE!

Valuable Lands for Sale

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT ROCKY POINT, N. C., on the 17th of September, 1883, 250 acres of as fertile lands as the State affords, lying one mile from Rocky Point, 200 yards of the W. & W. R. R. and 14 miles from Wilmington on the Dupin Road. The principal growth on the land is popular, hickory, elm, chinquapin, oak, gum &c.; under growth palmetto, rattan, myrtle &c., except about 25 acres of pine woods, and I would say to take it as a body there is not a better piece of land in the state—soon subject to overflow.

TERMS OF SALE, one half cash, ballance 12 months from said time. Liberal discount will be made for all cash. Persons desiring to look over it by writing to me will be met at the Railroad and I will carry them over it. Title perfect.
17 3-tf R. C. HARDEN.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW

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AT No. 20 GRANITE ROW,

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I have opened with what I think is a well selected stock of

FURNITURE and BEDDING,

EMBRACING MANY NEW DESIGNS IN

BEDROOM and PARLOR SUITS,

Our aim shall be to deal fairly and squarely with all, and respectfully ask a share of the public patronage.

Courteous treatment guaranteed to who favor me with a call.

THOS. C. CRAFT, Agent.

august 17—3m

Valuable Plantation and Rice Lands for Sale.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION WITHIN Six miles of Wilmington containing about two thousand five hundred acres. There are about 100 acres of cleared Rice Land, of which 75 acres are under cultivation with good banks, trunks, &c, and about 700 acres of uncleared Rice Land covered with valuable timber. It is accessible from the Cape Fear River by a Canal over a mile long to the uplands, and from 12 to 15 feet wide. There are from 30 to 40 acres of the Upland improved and under cultivation, being No. 1 cotton and corn land, and has all necessary houses for laborers, Rice Barns and necessary outbuildings; the balance of the tract about 1,000 acres of timber Pine Lands. The Plantation affords for cattle a range unsurpassed both in winter and summer. For terms and further information Address LOCK BOX 331 Wilmington, N. C.
June 22-tf

Quarantine Notice.

QUARANTINE FOR THE PORT OF Wilmington will be enforced from May 1st to November 1st as follows:

Pilots will bring all vessels from ports South of Cape Fear to the Quarantine anchorage; also, all vessels which have had any kind of sickness on board during the passage, or on arrival, and will cause a signal to be set in the main rigging on the port side, as soon as possible after crossing the Bar.

No vessel must leave the Quarantine anchorage, or allow any person, steamer, tug boat, lighter, or boat of any kind to go alongside, unless by written authority from the Quarantine Physician, and every vessel must be anchored as far to the eastward of the channel as is consistent with safety.

Regulations governing vessels while in Quarantine may be had on application at the office of the Quarantine Physician at Smithville.

Applications for permits to visit vessels in Quarantine must be made to Dr. Thomas F. Wood or Dr. Geo. G. Thomas, and permits so obtained will be endorsed by the Quarantine Physician, if in his opinion, it is proper and safe to allow communication with such vessels.

A penalty of $200 for each and every offence will be enforced against any person violating any of the Quarantine Regulations of the Port.

W. G. CURTIS, M. D.,
Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington.
June 3-tf

WARREN C. COLEMAN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

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NOTIONS, HAY, LUMBER, &c.,

CONCORD, N. C.

aug 5-tf

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SAMUEL W. HOLDEN,
Market between 2nd and 3rd Sts.,
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sept 10-tf

Butter Lard and Meat.

50 Kegs and Tubs BUTTER,
200 do do LARD.
225 Boxes MEAT.
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For Fall Planting. BULBS MILLIONS OF THEM For FLORISTS and AMATEURS. Dutch Bulbs, Japan Bulbs, French Bulbs, American Bulbs. Also Plants for Greenhouse and Window Gardens. BEAUTIFUL Catalogue FREE! HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. SEEDSMEN, Rochester, N.Y. & Chicago, Ill.
dec.17—1y

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dec 5-tf

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By its self-instruction is made Easy, and Education in many valuable things made Free.

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More of the subjects taught can be learned unaided with this system in a month, than in the best schools with the old system in a twelvemonth.

Mechanics' school-work can give instruction, but it cannot develop faculty, because this depends upon self-exertion.

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Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, &c.

SOLD IN FRONT OF THE COURT HOUSE.

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE in this business warrant me in asking the public for a liberal share of their patronage.

S. VANAMEE BOX,
Auctioneer.
aug 5—tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT 7, 1883

THE LOGIC OF PROTECTION

BY

VAN BUREN DENSLOW, LL. D.,

OF THE EDITORIAL STAFF OF THE INTER OCEAN, CHICAGO.

Being the substance of a lecture delivered January 10, 1883, before the Revenue Reform Club of Brooklyn, New York.

THE INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY OF SOCIETY.

No producer or consumer stands alone. What each man can earn or make depends more on what others are doing than on what he himself does, as the *safety* of each soldier in a battle or a *march* depends more on the manner in which the whole army is handled than it does on the talent he displays in carrying his particular gun and knapsack. When therefore a pseudo economist says, "What we want is to let each man fight the battle of life alone and on his own hook," that economist is an economic savage; he is not even proposing to handle the industrial armies of civilization as wholes or in large masses, or with strategetic effectiveness, or to bring them all into action, or to so organize them that infantry, artillery, cavalry and commissary, i. e., transportation, manufactures, mining, commerce, and agriculture, shall effectively aid each other, and the whole army shall manifest the power that springs from organization and unity. What he is proposing is disorganization, bushwhacking, savagery, the resolution of our industrial army into a chaotic self-antagonizing mass, *one-half* of which will set to killing *off* the other half, as was witnessed in our American industrial system in 1860 to 1864.

DEPENDENCE OF THE UNIT ON THE MASS.

Political economy regards a man as member of the social and industrial mass called society; his individual welfare cannot be brought about except as the whole industrial body prospers. The whole body prospers when every part of it is harmoniously employed; when all labor, the moment the laborer has taken the night of rest and eaten the morning meal which render him ready for work, can find, right at his hand and ready for the expenditure of his brain and muscle, the very work, which by his nature, strength and capacity, inherited and acquired, he is best fitted to do. What could Robert Fulton, Abbott Lawrence, Cornelius Vanderbilt, or Henry Ward Beecher have been if Patagonia had had the *making* of him? Only a first class *ranch* man with a few more cattle than *his* neighbors, raising beasts for their hides and tallow, selling the whole raw hide for a button or exchanging it perhaps for the manufactured tail of that same hide. Where would have been Beecher's eloquence, his taste for art his religious insight, and his wide sympathies, where Fulton's steamer, Vanderbilt's railways, Lawrence's factories? They would not have existed. They are the creatures of a definite social environment; the supply that was forced into being by the stress of a pre-existing demand. Yet the people who fill the great cities of New York and Brooklyn are nearly all, in like manner, the intellectual products of compact civilization—so are 8-10ths of the people of America the entire urban mass—they live by means by which in Patagonia no man could live. Hence the man who says "My political economy has nothing to do with keeping labor universally employed and capital generally busy. I do not look upon *the* aggregated people of a country *en masse* nor propose any paternal panacea for promoting 'the general welfare.' I dissolve your so-called 'general welfare' into 51,000,000 units and propose to limit the function of government to keeping those units from breaking each others' heads;" such a man is not a political economist at all. His calling should be to put on a blue uniform and carry a policeman's club. He has not even discovered the function of political economy. No inquiry concerning wealth which stops at the profits of swapping has ever uncovered the subject of political economy. It must consider man in his social condition, in his alliance with all other men who are members of the same state and nation, and between whom and himself there must exist certain unities which do not apply as between him and the citizens or subjects of other nations.

HOW ALL FREEDOM LIES WITHIN UNITY.

When therefore a pseudo professor of political economy says: "My system perceives no reason why trade should be free between the people of New Jersey and New York which does not equally apply as a reason why trade should be free between Canada and New York, or between England and Illinois," be sure that man has not yet discovered even the function of political economy. He does not know what it is about. If he did, he would know that all freedom takes place only within the limits of some previously recognized and assumed unity. Even the freedom of converse between to persons implies that degree of unity between them which we express by the word acquaintance, as freedom to advise implies friendship or a willingness to serve, and freedom to rebuke implies authority, and therefore an obligation to protect.

Partnership creates a unity between the members of the firm, whereby each partner acquires the freedom to bind his partner by his signature in the course of the firm business. But he who would say he could see no reason why A of the firm of A & B should freely deal with the rights and property of B, so far as they had been invested in the firm business, which would not constitute an equally good reason why A should sign for B & Co. in a firm of which he was not a member, would be a lunatic, or else a forger and a felon. There is a unity to every town, city, county, state and nation, and within this unity rights are exercised which do not extend outside of it, but are shared and enjoyed only by those who are on the inside of that unity. Between New Jersey and New York there is perfect free trade, because they have entered into perpetual contract that, come weal or come woe, come peace or come war, they will stand or fall together in the unity of one nationality, viz: the Federal Union of the United States of America. From that unity each is profited by many things done and paid for by the other.

Between New York and Canada no such unity exists. In the event of a war with England, New York and New Jersey stand together. Canada and New York become parts of hostile nations All trade between them is interdicted. Whatever power Canada has accumulated in peace is used in time of war against New York.

This, however, is the least important difference between the relations sustained by Canada, and New Jersey to New York. During all the years of peace the American Union represents the legislative power of the 51,500,000 people constituting the American nation, to reinforce the industrial power of each individual by the aggregate power of the whole. This power of the mass to aid the unit of the nation, to help the individual producer, is one of the most important functions of all governments. It is in the exercise of this power that New York built the Erie Canal and the United States projected the pacific railway. The town fulfills its functions when it builds roads and bridges; the county, when it builds jails and holds courts; the state, when it lays out and gives private title to lands, digs canals, improves rivers; cities, when they pave streets, provide water, sewerage and gas; the nation, when it assumes the control of our relations to the people of foreign countries, gives a national character to, and assumes a national responsibility to protect, our merchant vessels; when, as an incident to these duties, it finds itself called upon to collect a revenue, and in the collection of this revenue it makes the utmost discrimination it can in order—

1. To collect as much as possible of this revenue from foreign producers who compete with our own by the sale of their products in our markets; and

2. To use the taxing power as a means of discouraging the needless and costly importation from abroad of goods which our own idle capital and unemployed labor could more economily to the whole country produce at home; and

3. Thus to provide the fullest and widest range of employments to all our labor and capital, and especially

4. To develop manufactures, which, owing to their great use of machine power, contribute in a higher degree and more rapid ratio to a nation's wealth than agriculture can possibly do—with the same number of men and the same amount of capital.

In all this work the nation reinforces the individual producer by its aggregated legislative power, and it is idle to say that the whole American people have the same interest in reinforcing the Canadian laborer that they have in protecting the laborer in New York or New Jersey. Between the man who trades or works in New York and New Jersey there is the unity of a common nationality and citizenship—as sacred as marriage—but between either of them and the Cannadian trader there is no such unity, and hence no right to that freedom from those trade restrictions which are avowedly intended to lessen the trade of foreigners with us in order to increase the volume of our own trade with each other.

INDUSTRIAL UNITY UNDERLIES NATIONAL UNISY.

Any man who demands freedom of international trade at the sacrifice of national unity is a traitor to his country and his flag in an industrial sense. For the sole duty of government is to protect. It has no other function. To protect our soil is well, but only because the soil is an implement of industry. To protect industry itself is far better. A hostile army might occupy half the state of Maine without any American being the worse for it. But if competing producers make half our clothing, our iron, and our books, this means ruin, starvation, and famine to an army larger than Grant or Napoleon ever commanded. Our territory is assailable along our frontiers, and on on these we plant our forts. The frontiers of our industries are these branches of industry whose products we may have every natural facility to produce with as little labor as they can be produced anywhere, yet they can not at the outset be produced here at a profit, perhaps because the division of labor which results from a large employment of labor in that art can not yet be practiced, or because our standard of freedom and of living for laborers is more costly.

For such industries the maintenance of prices, which include fair wages of labor and fair profits of capital stands in the same relation as the maintenance of forts does to the defense of the soil. Around every such industry the wise political economist will throw the protecting arm of the nation's power.

REFORMING THE REVENUES.

Your name, "Revenue Reform Club," implies that a large proportion of your members believe that the revenue system of the country needs reform in some vital principle, and I happen to know that what you think to be this reform is especially the enlargement of the freedom of foreigners to trade with us in those kinds of goods which we are trying to produce. I, on the contrary, hold that the essential principles, of our revenue system, for twenty-two years past, have been in accordance with the views of the best economic minds in the world.

But, perhaps, you complain that we ought to have a freer trade, or a trade entirely free, from the imposition of all customs duties. The term free trade is seductive to many minds because it is deceptive. It is like misapplying the term humanity so as to use it in the narrow sense of love for Englishmen so that when a man really means that he is in favor of promoting Englishmen's profits he should say he desires "the welfare of humanity." The term "free trade," when used to designate hostility to protective duties, is three times as broad as the actual idea it covers, and hence as a mere name it contains two parts of falsehood to one of truth. The only idea it truly applies to is the freedom of foreign producers to sell their wares in our markets without paying taxes. But this is but a small part of trade. It does not include the freedom of American producers to sell in foreign markets nor to trade with each other—both of which are either wholly free, or are subject to obstacles which are not involved in this issue.

FREE TRADE INVOLVES NO GAIN OF FREEDOM TO AMERICANS.

But you say you are fighting not only for the freedom of foreign producers to sell in our markets, but for the freedom of American purchasers to buy at foreign prices, as you contend in many cases they might but for the protective system.

This last portion of your claim I deny. For it is in the power of every one of you to enable the American purchaser to buy at the foreign price, notwithstanding the protective system, by simply going to work and yourself producing the article and selling it to him at the foreign price. The plea that you cannot do so at a profit is not a valid one for you to use, since on your theory government has no more to do with enabling you to do anything at profit than it should have with enabling any manufacturer to manufacture at profit. Your right to see American buyers purchase at the foreign price under protective tariff stands on the same footing exactly as the manufacturers' power to make American goods. You say the manufacturer's right remains intact whether he can make goods at a profit or not. So I reply your right to secure American purchasers the advantages of foreign prices remains intact, notwithstanding the exercise of it, by making the goods yourself and selling them at foreign prices, would involve a loss.

IF THE PROFTS ARE HIGH, TAKE THEM YOURSELF.

While, as an abstraction, this may seem like an undue refinement, in actual practice develops into a truth which divests the protective system of every pretense of injustice. When the free trader came to convert Horace Greeley and said, "Don't you know Mr. Greeley, that the protection on pig iron is so high that the profits of making it are greater than in any other business?" Mr. Greeley's reply was, "Make it yourself, then and pocket the profits."

(*Concluded on fourth page.*)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co

COMMENCINO Tuesday, November 18th, 1882, trains on this Road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3.16 P M, Fast Mail, daily, makes through connections for Savannah Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford Va and Charleston.

11.51 A M, Through mail daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday.

7.20 A M, Freight daily (except Sundays

LEAVE PETERSBTRG—NORTH

3.55 A M, Fast mail, Daily. Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va

7.30 A M, Freight daily, (except Sunday)

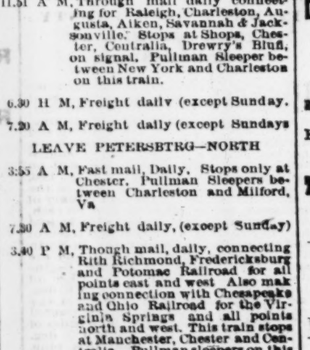
3.40 P M, Though mail, daily, connecting Rith Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester, Chester and Centralia. Pullman sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York,

7.35 P M, Freight daily (except Sunday)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.50 A m, and Norfolk 12.35 P M

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

J R KENLY, Superintendent.
A POPE, G P & T Agent nov 19 tf



Bids

WILL BE RECEIVED FOR OPENING CHESNUT STREET DOCK, until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, September 3d. Specifications can be seen at my Office.

E. D. HALD,
Mayor.
aug 24-3t

McDOUGALL & BOWDEN'S

IS THE PLACE TO GET YOUR BUGGIES and HARNESS put in repair, and also to find a full line of first class SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNKS, BAGS, &c. A large lot of BUGGIES daily expected.—Come and see us.
aly 1 ly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

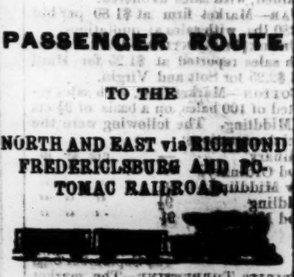
FAST MAIL

AND

PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE

NORTH AND EAST via RICHMOND FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD



Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W RR] daily at 5.00 p m and *6 40 a. m.

Leave Richmond at *6 02 am and †11 12 am and *4 50 p m.

Arrive at Washington at *10 25 a m and †3 45 p m, and *2 30 p m.

Arrive at Baltimore at †12 05 noon and †5 45 p m, and *11 25 p m.

Arrive at Philadelphia at †2 30 p m and †8 10 p m, *3 00 a m.

Arrive at New York at †5 30 p m and †10 50 p m, and *6 20 a m.
†Daily, Sunday excepted.
*Daily.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 5 40 a m, train to New York, and on the 5.00 p m train to Washington

C A TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.
E T D Myers, Gen'l Supt
aug 17 tf

COTTON PRESSES.

COTTON GINS

BEST GOODS OF THE KIND NADE.

QUALITY AND PRICES GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO,
Successors to Jno. Dawson.
june 8-tf

THE GENUINE
Williams Sewing Machines
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE
BEST IN THE WORLD
They have received highest Awards at the Centennial and at all other leading Exhibitions held in Europe and America.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED BY THE MAKERS.

Factories located at Montreal, Canada, and Plattsburg, New York.

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.
247 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
may6—6m

ROCK LIME

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

$1 15 PER CASK.

Discounts on Large Lots.

Address,

FRENCH BROS.

Rocky Point, N. C.,

or O. G. PARSLEY, Jr.,
apl 15 tf Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM LYNCH,

THE

Tailor and Clothier,

HAS A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Cassimeres,
Doeskins and
Broadcloths,
AMERICAN AND IMPORT,
Which he will cut and make to order in the latest styles.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Store north side of Princess street near Front. may 20—tf

Molasses.

NEW CROP CUBA AND PORTO RICO,

In Hogshead, Tierces and Barrels For sale by

ADRIAN & VOLLERS
mh 18 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

W. A. S.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the vending of any article, with any alterations of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U S Congress

UDOLPHO WOLF'S SONS & CO.
Maiden Lane, New York.
jly 26 Sm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., July 8, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after July 8, 1883, at 3:00 P. M. Passengers Train on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	12.40 P M
Leave Weldon	3.00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	8.40 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN, Daily—No. 40 South.

Leave Weldon	5:55 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	10 25 P M

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily. Nos. 43 North.

Leave Wilmington	8.00 P M
Arrive at Weldon	2.20 A M

Train No 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12.00 A. M. and 4.30 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.25 P M, Returning leave Scotland Neck at 7.30 A. M daily except Sunday.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight leaving Wilmington at 5;15 A. M., Daily except Sundays.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 13 tf

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 12, 1883.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1882, trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Trains leaving Petersburg (Washington street Depot) as follows:

Passenger trains, daily	12.42 and 3.36 P.M.
Arrive at Weldon	2.42 and 5.36 P.M.
Freight trains daily, except Sunday	9.12 A.M.
Arrive at Weldon	2.06 P.M.

LEAVE WELDON.

Passenger Trains, daily	2.25 A.M. 1 P.M.
Arrive at Petersburg	4.45 A.M. 8.12 P.M
Freight trains daily, except Monday	4.12 A.M
Arrive at Petersburg	9.06 A.M.

Train leaving Petersburg at 3.36 P. M. stops only at Belfield.

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Northern Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt. Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains.
aug24-tf

ICE! ICE! ICE!

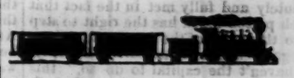
I WOULD RESPECTFULLY NOTIFY the citizens and the public generally, that I have laid in a full supply of choice ICE and am fully prepared to fill orders to all points on Rail Roads and Rivers, and hope to secure a reasonable share of patronage.

S. H. J. AHRENS, Proprietor.
june8-dm New Ice House.

RAILROADS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.



WILMINGTON, N. C, July 8, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER July 8, 1883, at 9 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)
Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	9.00 P M
Leave Florence	2.40 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	6.30 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia	9.55 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10 20 P. M
Leave Florence at	1.55 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.10 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West,

Leave Wilmington	10.40 P. M
Arrive at Florence	1.45 A. M

Mail and Passenger Train, Daily—No. 43 East.

Leave Florence	3.25 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.42 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos, 40 stops only at Flemington, and Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Pullman Sleepers for Charleston on train 48.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

Local Freight leaves Wilmington daily except Sunday at 7 A. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 13-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT
WILMINGTON, N. C., July, 13, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after June 9, 1883, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	7.10 P M
	Leave Raleigh at	7.35 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.00 A M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	8.45 P M
	Arrive Raleigh at	8.30 A M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	8.25 A M

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.
Train No, 1, Daily except Sunday.
Do. No. 2 do do Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	5.30 A. M
Arrive at Shelby	9.00 P. M
Leave Shelby	7.00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte	10.30 A. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 makes close connection at Hamlet with R & A Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations Western N. C. R. R. Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points South west.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.
fe 15-tf

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER

AND PERFUMER.

29 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Sea Captains and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 21 North Front Street. Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual. Give us a call may 9-tf

(*Continued from third page*)

It was a complete answer! Whoever concedes that it is one of the functions of government to promote industry, as every man must who claims for a town the power to build roads, can not stop short of the conclusion that the popular majority can use the taxing power in a manner to promote domestic rather than foreign industry, and the plea that to do so raises prices, and so taxes one class for the benefit of another, is absolutely and fully met in the fact that each person taxed has the right to step into the shoes of the person for whose alleged benefit he is taxed. If he reply, "I haven't the capital to do so," this reply is fully met by saying, "It isn't the business of Government to supply you with capital. If you want prices as low here as in other countries, make and sell the goods as low yourself, but do it at your own cost. This is but the application to yourselves of the doctrine you so freely apply to the manufacturers, when you say to them, 'If you want the industries of the country diversified, diversify them if you please, but do it at your own cost.'"

WHO PAYS THE DUTIES?

This feature of the tariff discussion—viz., the degree in and circumstances under which the tariff is a tax, and upon whom the tax really and finally rests, has been made the subject of such mountains and misrepresentation and falsehood that it is not too much to say that a large proportion of all the fools in the country—and the United States holds so many of them that it is difficult for men of sense and candor to out vote them; a large proportion, I repeat, of all the fools in the country are absolutely crazy on this point. Any one who has studied history to any purpose knows that there are classes of lies which propagate with great rapidity and tend to produce social and collective insanity on public questions among great masses of men otherwise sane. The histories of witchcraft, the Crusades, the South Sea bubble, and the Inquisition are illustrations of this capacity of sane men in individual matters for becoming afflicted with social frenzy.

HOW ECONOMIC LIES MAY PRODUCE A SOCIAL FRENZY.

The American people are peculiarly adicted to social freuzies, because we have a great many questions to decide, such as religious questions, temperance questions, reform in government, new philosophies, and national economies, and we acknowledge no experts in any of these departments of thought. The people must decide them all.

As an illustration of how these social frenzies may affect the tariff question, I will merely say that from Boston to Nebraska there has been weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth among all the Free Trade papers over the duty on lumber, it being represented that millions of Western people in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska are compelled to live in dug outs, mud huts, adobe caves, and under tents, and that motherless babes usually sleep out under pelting storms, because a set of lumber barons in Michigan insist on excluding by a 20 per cent. duty the vast supplies of lumber which are ready to pour over from Canada into the Prairie States if the duty could be repealed. What are the facts? Why, that lumber is cheaper in the northwest at all the lake ports than it is at any of the lake ports of Canada, consequently that instead of flowing from Canada into the northwest it flows from the northwest into western Canada and from eastern Canada into New York. This simple fact converts the whole Free Trade agitation concerning lumber into a frenzy founded on ignorance, like the frenzies of the middle ages. Yet great metropolitan dailies, and college professors supposed to be experts, are caught by this frenzy, including the New York *Times*, *Herald*, and *World*, Boston *Herald* and *Transcript*, Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, Missouri *Democrat* and *Republican*, and of course the Chicago *Tribune*, a journal that makes it a point always to be crazy if there is any insanity around.

Much of the social insanity that prevails in some quarters concerning Protection arises from wholesale lies as to the degree in which Protective duties enhance prices.

THE LAW OF THE INCIDENCE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Something like an economic law on this point may be deduced from a sufficiently wide observation of facts.

1. No duty can be Protective unless there is some domestic production of the commodity on which it rests, nor unless the domestic supply is inadequate to fill the domestic demand. For instance, a duty on coffee would not be Protective because there is no domestic production of it. The duty on cotton or wheat is not Protective because the domestic production is more than adequate to supply the demand.

2. In the case of every really Protective duty, therefore, there is a domestic production which the duty is constantly stimulating into a condition more nearly approximating to that of fully supplying the demand. Hence, in the case of every really Protective duty, the foreign price, with duty added, ceases to be the criteron for fixing the American price, for the latter is being constantly more and more determined by a new factor, viz: the competion and cost of production among American producers. Thus, for several years the American demand for steel rails was so great that America developed a capacity of production greater than that of England before the price began to fall under the influence of American competition between producers but when America reached a capacity of producing 1,500,000 tons, and our demand was only 1,000,000 tons, price fell to $40, though the foreign price, with freight and duty added, would have been $52.

3. In the ratio that American production becomes competent to supply the American demand the price ceases to be in any manner affected by the duty. It depends on American cost of production only. For instance, there are cotton prints now selling in America for 4½ cents a yard, and which we export to China and all African and South American ports in competition with English prints selling at the same price. On the importation of these cotton prints there is a duty of 5 cents per yard. They are, therefore, not importable. But the duty forms no element whatever in the price, because American competion produces the prints as cheaply as English competition.

4. Hence, the improbability that the price of an American manufacture is affected by the duty at all increases as the American supply becomes adequate to fill the American demand, and when we see the American article going abroad as an export that fact becomes conclusive proof that, whether a duty rests on the article or not, its price is as low in America as in England or any other part of the world. For instance, we export paper of all kinds to every part of world. Yet Professor Perry, in addressing an Iowa audience told them that a returned missionary had told him that paper was cheaper in Natal, South Africa, than in the United States, and he argued, of course, that the dearness was caused by the duty. Had he looked at our commerce reports he would have see that we ship paper to South Africa, and that the missionary was as likely to have used American as English paper while at Natal.

5. A prominent western journal recently complained that the whole people of the United States were "taxed" on starch, when starch is as much an article of export as high wines or wheat. The Free Trade intellect ought not to be of so low an order as to need to be told that products which go abroad to seek higher prices in foreign countries than they can be sold for here are not made in higher price by any duties that may be enacted against the contingency of their importation, whether such duties be 40 per cent. or 1,000 per cent.

6. In strange obliviousness of all these principles concerning prices it is the constant habit of Free Trade theorist to charge that the greater the domestic production of any protected article the greater the "tax" upon the people, since in all cases the whole amount of the domestic product is, they say, raised in price by the amount of the tax, whereas the fact is that the greater the domestic production the more difficult it is to raise the price in the least degree by any duty that can be laid upon it, because at the least rise in price, though it be by only one-tenth of the duty, the domestic production expands in quantity and so prevents absolutely a further rise in price. Thus, in my judgment, the wool that was protected by a duty of 13 cents a pound can be demonstrated to have sold during 3 years past at not more than 3 cents a pound higher than the foreign price of wools of similar quality because American wool growers, producing nine-tenths of the American supply, (and those of them who produced it in Texas and the Territories produced it nearly as cheaply as it could be produced in Australia,) had too much woot to sell to admit of the American price rising to the foreign price with duty added.

6. When the American supply is wholly or nearly adequate to the American demand it may nevertheless happen that the article will be imported, notwithstanding the American price is no higher than the foreign. In every such case the foreigner either divides the duty with the American consumer or pays it all. I hold it to be demonstrable that about $35,000,000 of our customs revenue are in this manner paid by foreigners, and are not a tax on the American consumer at all.

Such are the duties on wool and a share of those on woolen goods, the whole duty on lumber, coal, wheat, barley, rye, and other agricultural products, including rice, part of the duties on cottons and lately on silks, much of the duties on cutlery, iron ore, crude iron, earthenware, and nearly every competing article. If $35,000,000 of annual revenue are collected out of foreigners through our Protective duties, the whole body of American taxpayers are relieved to that extent of the entire incidence or the burden of the tax.

The evidences that such a sum is collected out of foreign producers are cumulative, viz:

a. About that sum in all is collected on articles which sell as low, by the concurrent observation of all dealers, in America as anywhere. For instance, $23,000,000 are collected on woolen goods, yet Marshall Field, the largest importer of woolen good in Chicago, perhaps in America, says, "in all ordinary cotton and woolen goods for business suits and the wear of working men and women America is as cheap a market as there is in the world." Doubtless while half of this revenue is collected on costly goods, there still remains a substantial contribution to the Treasury from foreign manufacturers struggling to hold our markets in flannels, hoisery, broadcloth, cassimeres, and common goods.

b. The mode in which foreign producers pay a share of our duties is by making a different and lower price list to American from that they make to other customers. This it is known that they do, English manufacturers sell on a lower price list in America than those on which they sell in Australia, Canada, or any other part of the world, except France. French silk dealers refuse to deal with American purchaser can afford any longer to buy silks at French prices, and pay full duties on them, a gainst the Paterson Mills. They, therefore, refer American customers to their agents in New York, a feature which would not be neccessary if goods were selling in New York at the French price with duty added.

c Foreign producers plainly confess to the proper parties and in the proper places that they are paying not only part but a large share of the American duties.

8. Upon comparison it will be found that the very duties which Protectionists say are most economical, since they collect revenue out of foreigners in a manner which neither enhances the price of the product nor rests as a burden of any kind on American taxpayers, are identical with those against which Free Traders most loudly complain, on the ground that they tax the many American consumers for the benefit of the few. This is an issue of fact, a straight issue, the merits of the question are undivided, and the Free Traders are wholly and absolutely in error concerning it. It is their chief and great error. A sufficient activity and sincerity in propagating this error amounts to insanity. A wide enough reception of it by the people would result in one of those frenzies, in which any form of economic suicide might be possible.

Briefly stated, then, the most important law concerning the incidence of a customs duty is that no duty can enhance the price of any article of which the country is producing an adequate supply; nor can any duty raise the price in favor of producers without setting producers into competition with each other, which competion constantly tends to reduce the price to the lowest one at which its production can be maintained. Hence a Protective duty, once properly and wisely laid, never needs repeal any more than a fort once wisely built needs tearing down Its only effective repeal, considered as a tax, is the reduction in prices effected by its operation. The repeal of the duty after this reduction in prices is effected is an idle and needless ceremony. The repeal of the duty before this reduction in prices ensues is a war upon the domestic production before it is ripe for the foreign competion.

When you see a man looking into a tariff act to find out how much he is taxed, without stopping to inquire whether the article on which the duty rests is selling any higher because of the statute, be sure that he is insane. When he begins to repeat a formula first used by Dean Swift a century ago about a farmer rising in the morning at the sound of a clock taxed 50 per cent., washing in a basin taxed 35 per cent., with soap taxed 30 per cent., wiping on a towel taxed 25 per cent., putting on pantaloons taxed 40 per cent., a coat taxed 45 per cent., and so on, you may be quite sure that that man is either an editor of a newspaper and is saying that stuff for lack of brains or he has gone mad. Morrison of Illinois, S. S. Cox, and Professor Sumner, are lunatics of this grade. The latter frequently refers to the degree in which he is taxed to sustain the Williamantic Thread Company, but omits to mention that, owing to the exemption of Yale College from state taxation, the Willimantic Thread Company is obliged to contribute every year toward the support of Yale College, while owing to the American manufacture of cotton the cotton thread sells for less by two cents a spool than it sold for when it was brought from Scotland.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

August .31

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37½ cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 225 casks at 38 cents.

ROSIN.—Quoted steady at $1 20 for Strained and $1 30 for Good Strained. Sales reported later of 1500 bbls Strained at quotations.

TAR—Quoted firm $1 80 per bbl. of $280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1 25 for Hard and $2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Quoted firm, on a basis of 9⅞ cents per lb. for Middling, with no sales reported. The following were official quotations:

Ordinary,	6 11-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	7 15-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9⅞	" "
Good Middling.	10	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	630 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	163 casks
Rosin,	1945 bbls
Tar,	33 bbls
Crude Turpentine	283 bbls

August 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 37 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 500 casks at 37 cents.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 20 for Strained and $1 25 for Good Strained. We hear of sales at quotions.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1 25 for Hard and $2.40 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market quoted dull. Sales on a basis of 9⅞ cents for Middling.—The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	6 11-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	7 15-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9⅞	" "
Good Middling.	10	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	719 bales
Spirits Turpentine	157 casks
Rosin,	4381 bbls
Tar,	231 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	00 bbls

September 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 38 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 400 casks at 38 cents.

ROSIN.—The market was quoted firm at $1 20 for Strained, and $1 25 for Good Strained. With sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was steady at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $2 40 for Soft and Virgin and $1 25 for hard.

COTTON—Quoted quiet. Sales on a basis of 9¼ cents for middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	—	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9¼	" "
Good Middling.	9¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	311 bales
Spirits Turpentine	175 casks
Rosin,	937 bbls
Tar,	547 bbls
Crude Turpentine	52 bbls

September 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 38½ cts per gallon, with sales reported of 250 casks at that price

ROSIN—The market was dull at $1 20 for Strained, and firm at $1 25 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market firm, with sales reported of 50 bales on a basis of 9¼ cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	—	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling	9¼	" "
Middling,	9¼	" "
Good Middling	9¼	" "

September 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 38½ cents per gallon, closing with buyers and sellers apart, and with no sales to report.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 20 for Strained, and $1 25 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—Market firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs. With sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.25 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market firm, with sales reported of 100 bales, on a basis of 9¼ cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	[illegible]	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	[illegible]	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9¼	" "
Good M[illegible]	9¼	" "

[illegible] September 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market quoted firm at 37 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 250 casks at 37½ cents.

ROSIN—The market firm at $1 20 for Strained, and $1 30 per bbl for Good Strained. Sales as reported.

TAR—Market firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm. Sales of receips at $1 25 for Hard and $2 25 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market quiet with sales on a basis of 9¼ cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary.	—	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8 9-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9¼	" "
Good Middling,	10	" "

TIMBER MARKET—Present rates ton timber, pieces according to lengths, sizes and qualities: Extra heart, first class yellow pine, ship timber, $13, $13 50@$14; prime heart first class mill. $12@$13; fair mill (good heart) $8 50, $9@$10; good mill, fair heart, $7 50@$8; common mill, $5@$6 50; inferior to ordinary, $4@$4 50.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SENSIBLE MEN and women know [illegible] that the many diseases and derangements of the body each has a separate cause or origin, and that each needs a different method of treatment in order to effect a cure, and a moment's reflection must convince that any of the quack nostrums feisted upon the public claiming to cure all of a number of diametrically different diseases must prove failures, even if we do not call them humbugs.

POOR PEOPLE and people of moderate means, and even people well to do or wealthy find that the enormous charges of practising physicians are a serious burden to them, and also find that after paying themselves poor that no benefit has accrued to them, that in fact they have thrown their money away. To overcome these evils we offer Wheeler's No. 96 Sure Remedies to the sick and suffering one Remedy for each disease, without for a moment claiming that one remedy will cure any other disease than the one claimed for it, and as these remedies have stood the test of years without a single failure, we agree to refund the money paid in every instance where a cure is not positively effected. The remedies are entirely vegetable, can do no harm, and will positively cure every disease for which they are prescribed.

RHEUMATISM, Gout, Lameness of Joints, Sciatica and Neuralgia are relieved at once and positively cured by the use of Wheeler's No. 96 Rheumatic Remedy. We say boldly that in the worst cases of no matter how long standing, how serious or how painful, we can not only give relief but positively cure for all time. Willing to do this we will positively refund the money paid for the treatment, and all sufferers are not positively relieved for all time you have not thrown your money away as you would on any other of these guaranteed remedies. The price of Wheeler's No. 96 Rheumatic Remedy is only 50 cents, obtainable from druggists or sent free by mail on receipt of price. Stamps taken.

SUFFERING WOMEN. Many a lady endowed by nature with a pretty face, beautiful figure, faultless complexion, as well as the sweetest of tempers and faultless mental qualities grows prematurely old, gray and wrinkled, her form loses its perfect contour, the complexion becomes sallow, the brightness leaves the eye, a feeling of languor takes the place of the once buoyant spirits, an irritable nervous fractiousness makes life a burden, duties that once were delights are by her ill health become unbearable. All this being caused by the physical derangements so common to women, which the innate modesty of femiaine nature prevents their making known, and of which the ignorance of the medical profession prevents a cure. Lady Reader, pause and consider, 'tis a duty you owe yourself, your family and your God, that you should cure yourself of these troubles add once more feel the glow of perfect health and spirits that nature intended for you. Wheeler's No. 96 Prescriptions are pleasant and palatable to take, contain nothing of an injurious nature, and may be taken by all ages at all times and in all conditions without possibility of ill effects, and will positively cure any of the peculiar diseases to which females are subject. Failing to produce a perfect cure the proprietors will refund the money paid for the treatment. If you have a sallow complexion, constant or intermittant headaches, backaches, restlessness, loss of appetite, suppressions of monthly flow, or irregularities thereof accompanied by headaches, nervousness, hysterics and similar symptoms, Wheeler's No. 96 Prescription "C" will positively restore you to health. If you have a sensation of heat and throbbing in the back, frequent fainting spells, Leucorrhea or white discharge, painful or scalding sensation in urinating, reddish or white deposit in urine, hot and dry skin, Wheeler's No. 96 Prescription "A" will give immediate and lasting relief. The price of Wheeler's No. 96 Prescriptions "B" and "C" are 50 cents each, obtainable from druggists or sent by mail secure from observation post paid on receipt of price. Postage stamps taken.

CATARRH. It is needless to describe the symptoms of this nauseous disease that is sapping the life and strength of only too many of the fairest and best of both sexes, old and young, suffering alike from the poisonous dripping in the throat, the poisonous nasal discharges, the fetid breath and general weakness, debility and langour, aside from the acute sufferings of this disease, which if not checked can only end in loss of palate, hoarseness, weakened sight, loss of memory, deafness and premature death if not checked before it is too late. Labor, study and research in America, Europe and Eastern lands have resulted in Wheeler's No. 96 Instant Relief and Sure Cure for Catarrh, a remedy which contains no harmful ingredients, and that is guaranteed to cure every case of acute or chronic catarrh of money refunded. Wheeler's No. 96 Instant Relief and Sure Cure for Catarrh will cure every case in the world, half fever formulas, price $1.00 per package, from druggists or sent by mail, post paid on receipt of price.

Wheeler's No. 96 Sure Cure for Kidney and Liver Troubles cures all weakness and soreness of kidneys, inflammation of bladder or liver, price $1.00.

Wheeler's Vegetable Pills are the only remedy that cure constipation, giving natural action of the bowels without physic, purging, griping or pain. Price 25 cents, of druggists or by mail.

Wheeler's Nervine Tonic for mental depression, loss of manhood, langour, weakness or over taxation of the brain is invaluable, price 25 cents.

WE GUARANTEE Cures in every case or will refund money paid. We place our price for these remedies at less than one-twentieth of the price asked by others for remedies upon which you take all the chances, and we especially invite the patronage of the many persons who have tried other remedies without effect or deplored their purses by paying for such bills that benefitted them not.

HOW TO OBTAIN [illegible] to your druggist and ask for them. If they have not got them, write at once to the proprietors, enclosing the price in money or stamps, and they will be sent you at once by mail, post paid. Correspondence solicited. Address plainly,

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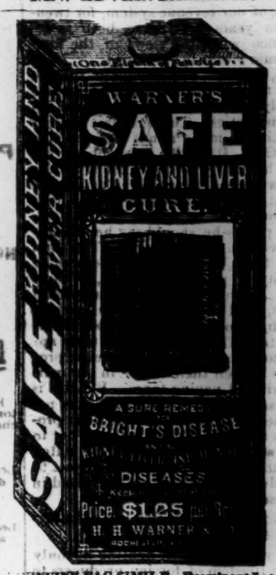

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IT DOES AWAY WITH

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It saves fuel time and labor, and is

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SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Brunswick County, made at the Spring Term A. D. 1883, of said Court, in a certain civil action therein pending, wherein Martha A. Poter was Plaintiff and Martha Ann Jacobs et. al. were Defendants, the undersigned, Referee and Commissioner appointed by said decree, will on Monday the day of September A. D. 1883, at 12 M. at the Court House Door in the Town of Smithville, in the said County of Brunswick, sell by public auction, for cash, the following tracts of land ordered to be sold in and by said decree, which said tracts of land are situated on Hoods Creek, in North West Township in said County, and are bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a Black Gum on the edge of Hoods Creek running thence north 80 deg. east 20 chains to a stake in an old field, the original corner of a 640 acre survey granted to Ephraim Vernon, lying on both sides of Creek and running thence north 78 deg. east 18 chains and fifty links to a pine, thence due north 10 chains to a stake, thence north 80 deg. and 2 chains and 50 links to a pine, thence north 70 deg. west 7 chains and fifty links to a stake in the line of the original survey, thence north 20 deg. east 12 chains, crossing the W. C. & A. R. R. to a dead pine stump, original corner of said survey, thence north 60 deg. west 63 chains to a stake, in the edge of Hoods Creek, now a water oak, thence with the meanders of the same to the beginning—containing 601 acres more or less.

Also another tract—containing 400 acres more or less, bounded on the west by the tract of land just above described, on the east and south by the lands now or formerly owned by Thomas J. Armstrong, and on the north by the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

MARSDEN BELLAMY,
aug 17-tf Referee-Commissioner.

Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 12 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, August 26th for building a New Ward and Mortuary and for repairing the roof of main building at City Hospital. Plans and specifications can be seen at Col. John D. Taylor's office, City Hall, where Proposals will be made. Parties bidding will make estimate of labor upon each building. The Hospital Managers reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

ROGER MOORE,
W. H. CHADBOURN,
Committee
aug 24-tf

Wilmington, Wrightsville and Onslow Railroad.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the W. W. & A. R. R. will be held in the city of Wilmington on Wednesday, September 5th, 1883, at 12 o'clock, at the office of the General Superintendent, as important business will be transacted, a prompt and full attendance is requested.

GEO. W. PRICE, Jr.,
aug 27-3w Vice President.

PROSPECTUS.

THE

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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

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THESE TWO SUMMER RESORTS WILL be open MONDAY, MAY 28.

The Hotel Brunswick, at Smithville, is 25 miles below Wilmington, and accessible by two first-class steamers, making two trips daily.

The Seaside Hotel is situated in a large grove on Wrightsville Sound; is composed of cottages for families, and within 7 miles of Wilmington, at the head of a fine Shell Road, the best in the Southern country.

BOTH HOTELS IN FULL VIEW OF THE OCEAN.

Good surf and still water bathing.

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Spacious Ball Rooms, with fine Bands of Music.

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WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.